

best be accounted for by themselves. I saw no evidence of any combination to exclude them from voting. It seemed to have been a foregone conclusion before the election, that they were to take no interest in the contest. Of the twenty Democratic judges appointed by me, all resigned within a few days of the election, with the exception of six. Up to the latest hour their resignations were handed in to the Mayor's office, leaving it difficult to supply their places in time for the opening of the polls. In some of the wards the resident magistrates were called upon to officiate in the absence of the Democratic judges.

This is a statement of what transpired at the recent municipal election. The cause of all the disorder that took place of a serious character was confined to the infuriated Irish of the Eighth ward. The deliberate shooting of officer Jordan was well calculated to produce excitement throughout the city. That the police should have sympathized in this feeling was not to be wondered at—esteemed and beloved as that officer had been. That it may have provoked a spirit of retaliation in some parts of the city is not improbable. I can only say that in the midst of all this excitement the police bore themselves with becoming moderation, and executed my orders with promptness and fidelity.

How far the systematic effort on the part of certain newspapers in this city, to bring the administration and the police into disrepute, may have prompted this murderous combination on the part of the misguided Irish of the Eighth ward, it is for the public to judge. I can only deplore the existence of any such spirit in our midst. The city of Baltimore will owe it to herself to protect her officers by all the means at her disposal.

My unceasing efforts shall be directed, as heretofore, to preserve the peace of the city. I can give no countenance to lawlessness when it shows itself among Democrats or Americans. I know no party in the faithful discharge of my duty.

If those who are now clamoring for peace and order are really sincere in the desire which they express, they will find that this object is not to be accomplished by a systematic disparagement of the city government whether right or wrong; but by temperance and moderation, and an appeal to the misguided elements which have been lashed into fury by what is daily transpiring. They have only to turn to the murdered and wounded policemen to satisfy themselves that in their attempts to break down the present municipal government they are indulging their party prejudices at the expense of the safety and good name of their city.

As the chief executive officer of the city of Baltimore, I know my duty, and the responsibilities imposed by my trust. I am yet to learn that I have lost the confidence of the large majority of my fellow-citizens who have called me to this post. I mean to hold it without intimation from any quarter. I shall continue to persevere in my efforts to preserve order, and I call upon good citizens of every class to unite with me in this work. Let them go into their wards—and expostulate with those who have fortified their houses to snout down the police in the discharge of their duty. Let them point out the injuries which they are entailing upon the good name of the city. Let them assist the executive in bringing to conviction and punishment, the enemies of the public peace.

With such a spirit we may look for brighter prospects. But to those who, guided by partisan feelings, are directing their efforts with a view to the prostration of the city government—who are at this time concocting plans of vigilance committees to suppress its power, and bring about its administration, I deem it my duty to say to them in advance, that during my term of service I shall claim to exercise without interference the functions of the office to which I have been called.

THOS. SWANN, Mayor.

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

Curiosities of Literature.

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanan, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, is still orthodox in 1857. In 1857 to find that any one should venture to assert:

JAMES BUCHANAN in 1848.

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."

[Buchanan's Letter to Sandford.]

JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856.

"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principles as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist within their limits."—*Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.*

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN in 1857.

"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by a common Constitution."—*Letter to Silliman.*

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown (The Embodiment).
For Sixth Ward, John Little.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SMALLWOOD.
HENRY POTTER, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A MODEL REPUBLICAN. DEMOCRATIC RULE.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURGALARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intel.]

Georgetown Correspondence next number.

Our edition of Wednesday run short.—This will account for the non-reception of papers by subscribers.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, has denied that he ever applied for admission to a Know Nothing column. The individual who stated to us that he did is not now in the city.

LITERARY.

We have on hand several original literary articles which we will commence the publication of next week. Among them is an address on the subject of matrimony and single life, which will be found interesting and amusing to both sexes.

ROBBERY OF THE RICHMOND CUSTOM HOUSE.

Pullen, alias Wheeler, who was arrested here for this robbery, confessed, and agreed to point out where the money was hid, in Richmond, with the understanding that he was then to be set free. This was agreed to by Secretary Cobb, though, it seems, the officers were to re-arrest him after the money was obtained. All this was done, and his accomplice, Somerville, was also arrested in Richmond. The two were committed to jail. \$17,180 in all have been obtained, leaving \$3,508 to be discovered.

KANSAS ELECTION.—St. Louis, October 20.—Official returns have been received from thirteen counties, giving the Republicans 1,876 majority.

We have heretofore spoken of the systematic and persevering attempt to defame the citizens of Baltimore, and to spread abroad the idea that that city is but a den of ruffianly rowdies, thieves, burglars and assassins. It is a part of the tactics of the Plunder Party to revile and defame all whom they cannot defeat; to slander all whom they cannot enslave; and this game they are now playing with Baltimore. This city was for a great many years under Democratic rule, and it was then dangerous for any Whig or well-dressed man to approach the polls to vote. Scenes of rowdism and violence were the invariable accompaniments of elections in that city; and it is a notorious fact that gangs of brutal foreigners perambulated the city and voted just as often as they pleased, or their leaders thought proper to have them, beating and maiming all who attempted to oppose them.

Did the Union, the Baltimore Sun, the Richmond Enquirer, or any other Locooco paper then complain of the rowdism and the ruffianism of those gangs? Not at all. It was "all hail to the noble Democracy of Baltimore!" "A glorious victory in Baltimore!" and such like commendatory and exultant exclamations.

But the Baltimoreans became sickened and disgusted at the scenes enacted in their city by the offerings of Europe, and the soun, especially, of Ireland, and determined that these foreigners should no longer play such fantastic tricks among them; and they accordingly acted upon the determination that "Americans shall rule America," and Baltimoreans, Baltimore. But the foreign rowdies and ruffians were not disposed to submit to any such nonsense as this, and sooner than do so would fight; and fight they have ever since, aided and encouraged by the leaders of the Plunder Party. They have, however, been beaten, and now, because they cannot whip and rule Americans in that city, the organs of the party, the breath of whose nostrils would cease but for the "spoils" dealt out to them by a corrupt government, turn round and raise the hue and cry of ruffianism against those who are acting in self-defense, and asserting the right to rule their own country!

A portion of those foreign ruffians, finding Baltimore too hot for them, have transferred their operations from that city to this; the consequences are felt by all who are compelled to pass and repass their haunts, and the reports of their doings may be daily read in the columns of that fearless little paper, The States. Does the Union denounce the outrages perpetrated in our streets by these refugees? By no means. So far from their being objects of detestation with the government, as they are with our orderly citizens, some of them have been employed by the government, in the place of the sober, steady Americans, heads of families, who have been turned out.

How dare the organs of a party odiferous of the Plaquemine frauds and ruffianisms, prate of violence and villainy?

BE JUST.

JUSTICE is one of the noblest virtues of man, as it is one of the rarest. Especially is it rare among political opponents. Prejudice is one of its great stumbling blocks and enemies, and obstinacy, or pride of consistency, another.

We do not pretend to be exempt from the fault we impute to mankind in general; nevertheless, we may, without special censure, exercise the privilege of joggling the elbows of some of our neighbors, and of intimating to them wherein they come short of doing as they would be done by; and we shall do so in the hope that they may "see themselves as others see them," but in no spirit of unkindness.

We allude to the fact that a portion of the press here and elsewhere have copied into their columns false and calumnious statements in regard to the disgraceful and riotous doings in Baltimore on the day of the municipal election; some of these statements coming from a paper professedly neutral, but bitterly and vindictively hostile to the American party and to the Mayor of Baltimore, because he was elected by that party. The gentleman who holds that office is well known to many of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, who can bear testimony to his high character, unspotted integrity, nice sense of honor, superior talents, and uncommon energy. If there is a man in the world who seems to do anything incompatible with the character and dignity of a gentleman and a Christian, or who dares to do his duty in defiance of threats, organized ruffians, and embittered calumny, it is THOMAS SWANN. And yet, although he has, over his own name, stated the facts in relation to the doings in Baltimore on the day of election, and shown the falsity of the statements put forth by the Baltimore Sun and other Locooco prints, yet those papers in our midst which gave currency to those statements have not, we are sorry to say, deemed it their duty, as an act of simple justice, to copy Mayor Swann's plain, unvarnished, official statement. We are not without hope they will yet do so.

We do not expect this act of justice from all those papers which have, with some apparent satisfaction, copied the Sun's misrepresentations; because, upon the principle that we willingly believe what we wish to be true, we suppose they are not to be convinced of the falsity of what they have given currency to. But we hope there are others whose wishes do not hold false spectacles up to their eyes, and who can, therefore, discern truth when placed before them.

What we ask is but a simple act of justice. Will it be denied?

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

"We learn, upon very reliable authority, that the Governor of Maryland, apprehending a recurrence, at the approaching general election, of the disgraceful scenes which characterized the recent election in Baltimore, lately addressed a letter to the President, requesting the use of the United States troops stationed at Fort McHenry, to prevent any disturbances which might arise. It is said that the President refused to comply with the request, saying very justly, that the civil power of Maryland ought to be sufficient to preserve order within its limits."

We cut the above from The States. The course taken by the President is undoubtedly right, and as prudent as it is just.

The President inaugurated a new system of maintaining "the freedom of elections," by the power of the bayonet and the bullet, on the first Monday of June last, in this city, but with such results as we presume he is not ambitious to bring about in Baltimore.

When it comes to this, that American freemen must do their voting in presence and under the control of the sword and the rifle, in the hands of foreigners in American uniforms, it is about time to know what their rights are, and how they are to be maintained.

Oswego, Oct. 20.—There was a terrible gale on the lake last night, accompanied by snow. A vessel was capsized and sunk in the harbor. Her name was unknown. All on board are supposed to have perished.

MALICE.

With a heart as cold as steel, and a mind as clear as glass, he gave it to them, and then, with a look of scorn, he turned away. He was a man of no great stature, but of a noble bearing, and his eyes were full of fire. He was a man of no great wealth, but of a noble mind, and his heart was full of love. He was a man of no great power, but of a noble spirit, and his soul was full of truth.

It has come to be the apparent duty of the party press to abuse an opposition in power. And from the national administration to that of the most inconsiderable town that can support two journals, we have vilification, abuse, misrepresentation, and often deliberate falsehood, on one side, and as often the most sturdy defense of official delinquency, together with the grossest exaltation, on the other. To us all this is beneath contempt. We choose to have none of it, and will have nothing to do with it. In speaking upon public affairs we are actuated by a sense of duty, and no matter what party is in power, we will never wince or cringe, and unhesitatingly wrong-doing without discharging our obligations to the community.

Was there ever exhibited a more disgusting piece of assurance? The hypocritical morality and sentiment of Joseph Surface, in the School for Scandal, bears no comparison to the purity and elevation attempted to be assumed by this bitter partisan and reviler! I am no longer a fiction, a creation of genius, but a living, acting, speaking being, and the editor of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The following, in a very neat, fine hand writing, was picked up in the Capitol; and, as no owner can be found, and it was evidently intended for publication somewhere, we publish it.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1856.
This city owes its origin to the great man whose name it bears. He, after careful examination of the available central locations, fixed upon the old council-ground of the Powhatans, which had been "cleared" by a Mr. Pope, who had landfully christened his plantation "Rome," dignifying a creek which ran through it as "the Tiber." The land, when soon, belonged chiefly to Daniel Carroll, Notley Young, and David Burns, who gave one-half of their plantations to the Government. What is now the business portion of the city was left by Mr. Burns to his only child, who afterwards married a son of General Washington, and the city was named in honor of the great man whose name it bears.

Nothing but Washington's great personal influence could have obtained the passage of the law establishing the District of Columbia, a tract of ten miles square, in the centre of which the metropolis was to be located. It was passed in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 13, and in the House by a vote of 32 to 29, Fisher Ames and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, opposing it strongly in the latter body. The Hon. Tristram Dalton, who voted against it in the Senate, afterwards removed here from Newburyport. He had lived there in a large style, occupying a beautiful estate, called "Wolf Tavern," and having as a country-seat the fine farm now owned by Dr. Robinson. Unfortunately in several speculations, he died here in reduced circumstances.

The first public document on record concerning the city is from General Washington, and dated on the 11th of March, 1791. In a subsequent letter, of April 30th, he calls it "The Federal City," but the commissioners appointed to lay it out named it "The City of Washington, in the District of Columbia." The plan was drawn by Major Pierre C. L'Enfant, a French officer of engineers, aided by Major Andrew Ellicott. Placing the different public buildings on the most advantageous sites, they connected them by wide avenues, and then laid out streets, crossing each other at right angles. This was a great improvement over the haphazard arrangement of the whole plan is very objectionable. The distance between the different public buildings is a great inconvenience, and they would have presented a far more imposing effect had they been grouped in a large square, occupying the centre of the city, and their occupants, I shall speak in future letters.

THE ADDRESS OF THOMAS SWANN, MAYOR, TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

We publish in our paper of to-day the "Address of the Mayor to the Citizens of Baltimore," and we bespeak for it a calm perusal.

Having, for several days, had our attention directed to the National Intelligencer, Baltimore Sun, and Washington Star, as containing true and faithful narratives in regard to the mismanagement of the municipal affairs, and the actual commission of crime and lawlessness, upon the part of the Mayor and his subordinates, upon reading this address we could not but think how utterly demolishing is this plain and unvarnished statement of facts. Mr. Swann may congratulate himself for the opportunity which his enemies have furnished to vindicate his administration.

This is not the first time that a Hanan has created a gale for his own execution; and we believe that the honest and patriotic portion of the American people will mete to the accomplished, able, and fearless chief magistrate of the city of Baltimore those honors which he so justly deserves. We do not suppose that there is a solitary citizen of Baltimore, who can justly claim character and respectability, and who will lay aside party prejudices, that will not admit that a more high-minded, pure, and patriotic citizen is not to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. It is not Mr. Swann that is assailed, but the American party; and their chief grievance is, that his character and action tend to support and sustain this party.

Regarding it as due to Mr. Swann, and fully persuaded that his qualifications, character, and unflinching devotion to American principles, justify him to the position, we place at our mast-head, as the American candidate for the Presidency in 1860, the name of Thomas Swann, of Maryland, and as his associate, a no less worthy name, that of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, for Vice President.

MILITARY.

An admirable company of about sixty young men, in uniform, with a single star, comprised of thirty-one Union stars, upon their banner, and accompanied by Withers' Band, paraded our streets yesterday. It is understood that they are students of Georgetown College.—*National Intelligencer.*

NOTA BENE.—This admirable company of young men—students of Georgetown, Roman Catholic College—were armed with United States Rifles. And yet, in June last, the Americans Rifle company, of this city, against whose demerit not a breath was ever breathed, had their arms taken from them by the Government!

KANSAS.—The returns of the election are still incomplete, and the character of the newly-elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advice from Lawrence to the 18th claim a Free-State majority in both branches, but it is added that in many precincts the judges are throwing out votes upon the ground of informality. A letter from Yundt gives the Free-State men nine and the others four of the Councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two Free-State men and thirteen pro-slavery men, with four districts to be heard from. Marcus J. Parrott's majority as delegate to Congress is over 5,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, a Democratic member of Congress, "has a bill prepared and ready to be introduced into Congress, abolishing the Court of Claims, and re-transferring all the business to the several committees of Congress."

Judge Greenwood, we would suppose, is too sensible a man to make any such proposition, or, if otherwise, Congress will hardly entertain it seriously for a moment. Nevertheless, if it be true, that it is the policy of this administration to repudiate all claims upon the government, and to deny justice to the people, such a movement as is attributed to Judge Greenwood would be perfectly appropriate.

Years and years were spent by honest and fair-minded members of Congress, of all parties, in procuring the passage of a law, creating the present judicial tribunal, in which all citizens having claims, good or bad, against the government, arising under the laws of Congress, the regulations of the Departments, or any contract, express or implied, with the Government, could have such claims speedily and impartially examined into and decided. Judges of eminent abilities, experience, and independence of character, were selected to discharge the arduous duties required of them under the act of Congress of February, 1855, creating this court, and yet now, forsooth, when the court has had an organized existence of but two years, and the salutary and beneficent purposes of its creation are but beginning to be experienced, there are men found who (it is said) are rash enough to attempt the repeal and overthrow of the system.

There is not a man, in or out of Congress, who has had any experience or observation of the course of proceedings upon private claims, which was witnessed for twenty years prior to the establishment of this court, who would, if governed by a sense of justice or right, desire to throw back into Congress that mass of claims which never was, and never could be properly investigated and decided by Congressional committees.

With a few solitary exceptions, in the past twenty years, no private claims have ever been allowed by Congress unless individual members made such claims respectively the special object of their attention; and when thus pressed, it is obvious that the influence of the member has far greater weight in the adjustment of the claim, than any intrinsic merit in the claim itself.

It is possible that in this enlightened age, and with the experience of the past twenty or thirty years before us, one man can be found who would advocate a return to the former mode of Congressional action upon private claims? The natural and inevitable tendency of the former system was to corrupt members of Congress, and to such an extent did corruption actually prevail, that the honest portion of Congress found it necessary to pass a law forbidding members of Congress receiving pay for the prosecution of claims.

With twenty thousand private claims pending before Congress, can it be expected that any member of Congress would so far interest himself in pressing through the claim of A or B, as to insure its allowance, unless such member had some motive for exertion? That motive might be money, or it might be the expected aid and influence of some constituent in a future canvass. In either case, the member would lose sight of the merits of the claim, and press it to an allowance, for the sake of the expected benefit to himself. Thus an unjust claim would be just as likely to be paid as a meritorious one, and not only so, under this system precedents amount to nothing, and the allowance of one of a class of claims, has no effect upon the destiny of others in the same category.

Whereas, in the Court of Claims, whenever a principle is decided in any given case, all cases coming within such principle are promptly adjusted without further argument or delay by that court, and thus a thousand cases may be disposed of in one term, while it would require five or ten years to get them disposed of by Congress, and even then one half of them might be allowed and the other half rejected, though depending precisely on the same principle!

But why illustrate the advantages of the present system, under the "Court of Claims," over that of Congressional action, or rather of non-action?

It certainly cannot be that any man will seek to overthrow the COURT OF CLAIMS, unless with a view to the repudiation of all claims made upon the government.

But we sincerely hope the proposition suggested will be presented, and that an effort will be made in Congress to repudiate all claims upon the government. We desire to see this thing tried!

The result of this attempt, we trust and believe, will be, that Congress will proceed to perfect the existing system, by ordering the judgments rendered and the opinions given by this court, to be followed and respected by the departments. A law should be enacted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all judgments rendered by this court for money due a claimant, or, if Congress deems it proper so to declare, with a provision that judgments for sums exceeding twenty or thirty thousand dollars may be appealed to the Supreme Court, and lesser sums be paid as adjudged. Or (what would be preferable) a provision might be inserted in the law, that the Secretary might take an appeal to the Supreme Court, if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the judgment of the Court of Claims be against law. The idea of reporting the judgments of the Court of Claims to Congress, for the final action of that body, is contrary to justice and against all our notions of propriety.

Upon all questions arising upon the rules, regulations, or decisions, of the departments, the law should provide that the opinion of the Court of Claims thereon should be binding upon the department, and be carried into effect in the future action of the department.

These are our views briefly but frankly expressed. We think it was the purpose of the framers of the Federal Constitution that the judiciary should be the interpreters of the law and the tribunal for the adjudication of private rights under the law. We think the Legislature is not the proper tribunal for such adjudications of private rights; and we think, moreover, that when a party has obtained a judicial recognition of his right to money from the Government, there should be some provision made by law, whereby he might realize what belongs to him, without further Congressional legislation.

Two men, seated in a buggy on Monday last, were precipitated over an embankment of from sixty to a hundred feet in height, midway between Postville and Schuykill Haven, (Pa.), in consequence of their horses becoming frightened at a drove of cattle. Luckily, however, they were prevented from going into the stream at the bottom by coming in contact with a tree when at a distance of about twenty feet, which in all probability saved their lives. One of the men was quite seriously injured, the other escaped unhurt. The horse was also considerably injured and the buggy much broken.

The following remarks of the Chicago Times, the organ of Mr. Douglas, may be considered as expressive of the views of the northern Democracy in regard to Kansas, and as settling the slavery question when the great battle, fought by the South, or rather a few southern ultras, has been fought. If these ultras have been defeated upon the field selected, and in a battle brought by themselves, whom have they to blame or complain of?

"The convention which was elected in Kansas to frame a State constitution for that Territory will soon meet again. They cannot fail to have observed, what all the rest of the world have observed, that the voice of the people of Kansas is in favor of a Free State. We know what may be the purpose or the feelings of the delegates upon the question of slavery, but the recent election has demonstrated that nothing else than a constitution which shall exclude and prohibit slavery will be accepted by the people of the Territory. The fact is so patent that no man can shut his eyes to it."

"It was said that the convention when elected was unanimously pro-slavery. That we know to be untrue. We know that there were many delegates who were in favor of obeying the wishes of the people; and a majority in favor of submitting their action, no matter what it was, to popular approval or rejection at the polls. What that convention will do or what it will not do we have not the means of knowing. But we know that any attempt to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people without the opportunity of voting it down at the polls will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment, as so decidedly unjust, oppressive, and unworthy of a free people, that the people of the United States will not sanction it."

"As Kansas must be a free State, even those persons in the Territory who are known as 'pro-slavery' men must recognize in the late election a decision which must not be slighted nor put at defiance."

"That fact being ascertained, let the convention frame a constitution to suit her best interests upon all other questions, and let the prohibition of slavery be put into it, clearly and without quibble, plainly, without disguise, explicitly, broadly, and firmly. Let the convention then submit the constitution to the people. If it be adopted, Kansas will come into the Union at the next session."

A letter received from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated the 9th instant, in speaking of the constitutional convention which was to have re-assembled on the 19th instant, says: "A majority of the convention have determined to submit the constitution, when adopted, for the ratification or rejection of the bona fide inhabitants, that is, to the legal voters."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The extravagance of the times is no parallel to that of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. It is said that she, in one of her levees given in honor to Mark Anthony, to show her reckless extravagance, sportively swallowed a jewel, in our coin worth more than ten thousand dollars. This she did to exhibit to the Roman hero her immense wealth and splendid mode of life. But this falls but little short of the present extravagance of some of our fashionable ladies. They do not swallow jewels, as the Egyptian Queen did. They prefer them on the outside of the body. "Five thousand dollars," said a fashionable lady to one of the speakers at the late meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, "it cost her to give a fashionable party," and ten thousand dollars for a dress with diamonds and jewels to match, is no uncommon affair, now-a-days, especially with those ladies who "have nothing to wear."

The ladies of the present day may, in one sense, be compared to the "lilies of the field." They "toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." So says the Providence Post.

OHIO ELECTION.—Returns from every county in the State give Gov. Chase a majority of 1,120, according to the State Journal. The Cincinnati Enquirer gives Chase a majority as 548. Either way of figuring, the returns give a result which is hardly possible that the official count can change. From a comparison the official returns, so far as we have received them, with the figures on which the above results are based, we find several changes to be made in favor of Mr. Chase. We think the majority, as stated by the Journal, is very near correct. Messrs. Welker, Russell, Sutcliffe, and Stone are also certainly elected respectively to the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Supreme Judge, and Treasurer. Barnes is elected as member of the Board of Public Works.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE FORT SNELLING SALE.—The sale of Fort Snelling, which has attracted a good deal of attention from the Western press within a month or two past, and which has called forth a disclaimer of participating in it from Senator Douglas, is likely to raise quite a breeze in the next Congress. The St. Paul Minuteman says: "Early in the next session of Congress a committee of investigation of the Fort Snelling operation will be moved by a Democratic member from one of the States below. He declares, we understand, that he was in correspondence with the Department at Washington respecting the sale, and that he had obtained the fact that it was already privately sold for \$90,000.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin.*

DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB OF HIPPOCRATES.—The experience of Athens states that, near the village of Aranculi, not far from Pharsalia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hippocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly enunciating the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—the symbol of the medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a band. There was also lying with these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be that of Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bore the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pacha, Governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—From all appearances the coming winter promises to be a very hard one for the mechanic and laborer. There is scarcely an establishment in the city, where a large number of hands have been engaged, but where one half of them have been discharged. Not less than twenty thousand persons, men and women, have been thrown out of employment at the present time who have come under our notice, and with no good hope of getting work during the coming four or five months.—*New York Express.*

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.—On Tuesday of last week William E. Noble (Democrat) was elected a Representative in Congress from the first district of Indiana, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lockhart; and Charles Case (Republican) was elected by the death of Mr. Benton. Mr. Noble was chosen without opposition. The majority of Mr. Case is about 800 over J. L. Vardan (Dem.).

MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD PARTY.—Information has been received at the Interior Department that Magraw's wagon-road party were several miles west of Fort Laramie on the 6th of September last. The party had not gotten ahead as rapidly as was anticipated. All hands were well.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Advice has been received here from Fort Kearney, on the 24th of September, stating that Capt. Johnson, of the Utah Expedition, had arrived. The weather was favorable, but indicates an early fall.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—The receipts here on Saturday, of wheat, corn, and oats added up to 534,559 bushels, the largest amount of any day this season. From the published clearances at Chicago there are now about, from that port to Buffalo, three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, most of which is already due.

The accounts from the south of Russia represent the harvest around the Sea of Azov as wonderful, and that Berdiansk is likely to take away much of the trade of Odessa.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Times thinks that fight alone cannot all the rule which is now going on in America. The American crisis was beginning to be severely felt in England and France, and money over the whole of Europe was advancing, in consequence of the drain of specie for American gold. The King of Prussia was feared to be dying. The Governor General of India has been recalled.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent. It is reported that a direct communication is about to be established between Trieste and New York through the Lloyd's steamers.

The financial pressure is still severe in Vienna. One broker had committed suicide, and another had absconded, being a defaulter to a large amount.

Numerous failures had occurred. The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 6 1/2 per cent.

The health of the King of Prussia was falling rapidly, and great fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family had assembled at Potsdam.

Negotiations had been opened at St. Petersburg, for a commercial treaty with Austria.

Six Russian vessels had disembarked troops in Alaska, burned the bazaar, and destroyed the shipping.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports the loss of the line-of-battle ship Le Forte. All on board perished, including thirteen officers, seven hundred and forty-three seamen, and fifty-three women and children. The same storm caused other disasters and loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

Accounts from Turkey state that Galata had been nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial condition of Turkey remained unchanged. Paper money had depreciated 20 per cent.

The insurrections in Persia had been suppressed.

Passengers who have recently arrived in England report that Nona Sahib has resolved not to be taken alive, and has a body guard under orders to kill him when in danger of being captured.

There are 300,000 mutineers between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

It is now considered doubtful whether Gen. Outram can ascend the river Gogra, as it is lined with forts well manned by the mutineers.

At the latest accounts only 3,000 troops arrived at Calcutta since the outbreak. It was feared that Lucknow would fall before a assistance could arrive.

The solemn entry of Prince Leopold, Duke of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for February 23d. Great preparations are making for imposing ceremonies.

Removals were current of an approaching conference at Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the union of the principalities and a general re-division of European armaments.

The American schooner Sarah Jane, captured on the west coast of Africa by a British cruiser, had been taken into Sierra Leone on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The sum of \$12,000 was found on board, but no papers.

The steamer Indus, with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail, had arrived at Southampton. She had nearly 2,000,000 in Austrian gold on board. The passengers say that almost the only man escaped the massacre at Cawnpore had gone raving mad when they left Calcutta.

Letters received at Paris say the Viceroy Yeh had issued a proclamation attributing the departure of British troops to India to the fear